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First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1922

THE WEATHER
Showers to-day; to-morrow, fair and cooler; fresh southeast winds. Full Report on Last Page

Wirth Cabinet Falls After Socialist Vote

Resigns When Effort to Unite Warring Reichstag Factions in Coalition Ministry Is Defeated

Berlin Replies to Reparation Board

Insists Total Nation Can Pay Must Be Fixed for Mark to Recover

BERLIN, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—The cabinet of Chancellor Wirth resigned to-night after the United Socialists had voted not to participate in a coalition ministry which included members of the German People's party.

Dr. Joseph Wirth has been Chancellor of Germany since May 10, 1921, when he took the head of the government on the resignation of Konstantin Fehrenbach. The Wirth cabinet tendered its resignation on October 22, 1921, but was re-formed with a new personnel, headed by Wirth, two days later.

Socialists Stumbling Block
For some time Dr. Wirth has faced troubles time owing to his ministry's program with regard to reparations, the stabilization of the mark and the general economic and internal and external questions, to which the opposition parties in the Reichstag objected.

A reorganization of the cabinet has been in contemplation for several weeks, but the stumbling block was encountered in obtaining a working arrangement between the Socialists and the People's party. President Ebert last Friday authorized the Chancellor to enter into immediate negotiations with the leaders of the various parties in the Reichstag with the view of inaugurating steps for the early reorganization of the cabinet. The action of the President was in accordance with Dr. Wirth's desire to extend the basis of his coalition ministry, with a view to increasing its parliamentary prestige. The reorganization has been deferred until the Reparation Commission had concluded its report on the German situation in Berlin.

Insists on Foreign Aid
Since Germany cannot await such a final decision, she proposes a provisional one, but even to achieve this foreign assistance must be forthcoming. The Reichstag is declared to be in readiness to place 500,000,000 gold marks at the disposal of the government for the purpose of stabilization. The project, it is set forth, depends upon the following conditions:

First—Germany must be freed for three or four years from all payments in cash or in kind under the Treaty of Versailles, although she will continue to make deliveries in kind for the devastated areas so far as the treaty entails any increase in her floating debt.

Second—Germany considers she should receive a minimum of 500,000,000 gold marks from foreign banks. The foregoing conditions the Reichstag considers necessary prior to giving the gold from its reserve. The money must be deposited in the Reichsbank and by the foreign banks will be administered by an independent board. When the progress of stabilization is sufficiently advanced the German government will issue an internal gold loan.

Would Divide Loans
Half the proceeds of the internal loan and the full gold from the foreign loans will be utilized to cover the floating debt and in kind under the Treaty of Versailles. The other half of the proceeds of the internal loan will be applied to the requirements of Germany's own budget. These measures, it is declared, will enable Germany to balance her budget, check the increase in her floating debt and discontinue discounting treasury bills with the Reichsbank.

Moreover, states that she will abolish all departments of the government, reduce the number of officials, avoid unproductive expenditure, reorganize the government and reorganize the government enterprises on a productive basis.

Summary of Berlin Plan
In order to execute the foregoing plan, many proposals are made. First—Partial suspension upon the amount of Germany's obligations at the earliest possible moment, so that these obligations, together with the liquidation of the loans, can be met from the budget surplus.

Second—Freedom from payments in cash or in kind under the Treaty of Versailles, with the reservations previously mentioned.

Third—Convocation of a conference of international financiers with regard to the bank credit to be accorded to Germany, etc.

Fourth—Adoption of the suggestions of the German government regarding equal economic rights for Germany.

Quits Office



Joseph Wirth, German Chancellor, who resigned with his cabinet yesterday.

News Summary

WASHINGTON
Secretary Hughes expected to take important part in Near East peace conference through the United States "observers." Richard W. Child, Joseph C. Grew and Admiral Mark Bristol, who were appointed yesterday.

Mrs. Muriel MacSwiney, widow of Terence MacSwiney, who was Lord Mayor of Cork, and eight other women arrested for picketing British Embassy in Washington.

Secretary Hoover to advise drastic rail legislation by Congress to bolster up roads and avoid labor troubles.

FOREIGN
German cabinet resigns when United Socialists refuse to participate in coalition ministry.

Forecasts for British elections to-day give Bonar Law government a majority of from twenty-five to eighty seats in Parliament.

Ismet Pasha, Turkish delegate to Near East Conference, in Paris to-day for conference, to be informed French will not support his aspirations for Ankara.

LOCAL
Wassermann Bros. fails for \$500,000 almost at hour of funeral of suicide member of firm.

Wets lay plans for anti-prohibition drive in Congress and Legislature.

Lahey warns known crooks from busy spots guarded by new "dead lines."

Craig, scoring charter prepared by commission, demands approval of his own on pain of appeal to Legislature.

Britain financially down, but far from out, says "London Times" director.

Prosecutor tells of alleged fraudulent schemes at bucketshop trial of E. M. Fuller.

Court denies defeated Democrat ballot inspection on charges of fraud against La Guardia.

DOMESTIC
Wets outline campaign to capture Congress. To organize voters in all pivotal states and ignore rural districts.

It will be Hearst or Hiram Johnson, or third party, says Mayor Hylan of 1924 Presidential race.

Britons Vote To-day on Fate Of Bonar Law

Eleventh-Hour Predictions Give the Government Majority of 25 to 80 Seats in Parliament

Voters Confused, Become Apathetic

Georgians Expected To Be Poor Fourth; Churchill and Asquith Face Defeat

By Arthur S. Draper
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LONDON, Nov. 14.—Approximately 18,000,000 voters will be cast to-morrow in the first British general election that has been held since 1918, when, immediately in the wake of the World War, Lloyd George and his country in the same fashion that President Harding did America in 1920.

Eleventh-hour forecasts give the Bonar Law government majorities ranging from twenty-five to eighty seats in Parliament, but there are some prophets who believe that none of the parties will have a majority which would be sufficient to force the formation of a new coalition or other general election.

Slightly more than 2,000,000 of the registered voters are in London. Of these nearly half are women. The extension of the suffrage to women and the widespread unemployment that prevails add greatly to the difficulty of the experts in arriving at satisfactory estimates of to-morrow's result.

People Apathetic on Eve of Vote
When the campaign opened immediately after the dramatic revolt of the Conservative Party group at their Carlton Club meeting it bid fair to prove highly exciting, but instead it has deteriorated steadily until to-night, on the eve of the actual balloting, the people are apathetic.

Rowdiness has broken out at meetings in Scotland and in Eastern London, the trouble-makers being impelled by their choice of targets, Winston Churchill being assailed in London and the Conservatives in the East End here. These obstreperous ones are described as "reds," chiefly for the reason that they are working class, but they themselves declare that they are former soldiers, now unemployed, who have become thoroughly disgusted with the Lloyd George government.

Disorderly actions have, however, on the whole, been comparatively infrequent, such as have occurred being confined to some of the poorest working class districts. Aside from these outbreaks, the campaigns have been remarkably tame affairs, the only speaker who has succeeded in arousing his audiences to any notable degree being Lloyd George.

But although the ex-premier has outstripped the other leaders on the platform his campaign has not necessarily been successful. Competent observers say that he will be lucky if he heads a group of forty in Westminster. On the other hand, this small band of Lloyd George supporters in the House may be able to make or break the Bonar Law government.

Leaders Face Fights for Seats
The ex-premier's ablest lieutenant, Mr. Churchill, is facing a desperate fight at Dundee, with the odds against his return to Parliament. Even Premier Bonar Law, former Premier Asquith and Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Board of Admiralty and John Clynes, leaders of the Labor party, are worried about retaining their seats, and it would cause no surprise if one or more of this quartet were beaten to-morrow.

Asquith Against Foreign Expeditions
Herbert Asquith said that the Liberals stood for general peace and putting an end to "wasteful adventure abroad."

Under the circumstances prevailing, the wavering elector must have his greatest perplexity in making up his mind how to vote in this election, but under the British system the personality of the local candidate frequently turns out to be the deciding factor.

The Labor party has been kept so busy defending or explaining its capital levy scheme, and its attitude of opportunity to handle the question of foreign policy, which is infinitely the most important issue in this campaign.

In most places the polls close to-morrow at 4 p. m., and although few are to remain open until 9 p. m., shortly after midnight the election result should be known from about 200 constituencies. The actual relative position of the various parties in the House of Commons will remain in doubt, however, until Thursday afternoon.

"Sherlock Holmes Cap" Arrives in New York
The "Sherlock Holmes cap" has come to New York and is bidding for a high place in male headgear popularity for the season, it was disclosed yesterday.

To those familiar with the adventures of Mr. Holmes and his dear Watson, the new topee, with visors at both ends and a ribbon tie at the crest, needs no description. Suffice to say it is technical name the "fore-and-aft," that it adds an air of mystery to the wearer and that haberdashers report increasing demands for it.

We first had calls for it only for country club and steamship use, said the manager of a hat store at Forty-second Street and Broadway, "but many purchasers now are buying the caps for street wear."

Coal Seized at Home Of Mrs. Robt. W. Goellet

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Continuing his search for wealthy homes in this section for coal supplies in excess of the quantity prescribed, William R. Perkins, the Fuel Administrator, to-day seized three carloads of chestnut coal on the property of Mrs. Robert W. Goellet, near Chester. Yesterday 353 tons were seized on the property of J. P. Morgan, at Highland Falls.

Investigators found fifty tons of coal piled near the barns of the Goellet property, it having been impossible to house all of the delivery. Mr. Perkins directed a local dealer to distribute it in one-ton lots to residents of Chester and Florida, nearby hamlets, which had no anthracite.

Wets Act to Permit Beer Sale in State

Will Call on Legislature to Seek Modification of Volstead Act Through Demand Upon Congress

Plan to Capture Federal Control Election of 'Sympathetic' President and Legislative Body Is Chief Goal

Ransom H. Gillett, general counsel of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, made clear yesterday the attitude of the body in view of the Democratic victory at the polls. The association intends to try to get a joint resolution through the Legislature calling upon Congress to modify the Volstead act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wine and beer in this state otherwise than in saloons.

"Letters have already been addressed to the officials of the association in charge of the various sub-divisions in the New York State division," said Mr. Gillett, "calling on them to institute a movement among the members in their respective Assembly and Senatorial districts, requesting their representatives to urge Congress to adopt a joint resolution calling upon Congress immediately to make such changes in the Volstead law as will make the lawful alcoholic content of beverages so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers in New York State through some agency other than the saloon, and directing the Governor to forward such a resolution to the President and to Congress."

The Mullan-Gage law was the work of a free trade prohibitionist. It was passed by the Republican Legislature and signed by the Governor at their dictation. It leaves much to be desired as a workable, sensible statute and contains many unnecessary provisions to adopt a joint resolution calling upon Congress immediately to make such changes in the Volstead law as will make the lawful alcoholic content of beverages so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers in New York State through some agency other than the saloon, and directing the Governor to forward such a resolution to the President and to Congress."

Craig Boasts He Can Dictate City's Charter
Ignores Plan of Revision Commission and Insists His Short Home Rule Code Be O. K'd at Once

Further evidence that the city authorities are expecting a good deal from the Governor-elect and the incoming Legislature was offered yesterday when Comptroller Craig warned the Charter Revision Commission that unless it adopted his proposed short home rule charter by the first of the year he would be compelled to present it to the Legislature for consideration.

The Comptroller objected strongly to a draft of a proposed city charter submitted by F. W. M. Cutcheon, counsel to the commission. "I go," said Craig, "as a condition to the agreement of existing public service utilities, corporations and also contained provisions enabling the city to acquire and operate utilities, including not only transit and gas, but also public necessities, such as coal, ice and milk."

Offers "Non-Political" Board
Mr. Cutcheon, in explaining these provisions, said his proposed charter did not attempt to alter any of the existing laws, except that if the Legislature were to deny the existing commissions of power, that power should pass into the hands of the city officials. He said the proposed charter provided for a non-political commission of three members to determine whether existing utilities should be taken over by the city, the commission to consist of an engineer, an engineer and a business man.

Public utilities, he said, should be divided naturally into two classes—those which involved the investment of \$500,000 or more and those involving a lesser investment. When agitation for the taking over of a public utility had reached the point where public demand was made, the question would have to be submitted to the commission of three, which would determine whether such utility should be taken over, and in the event that the commission decided it would be wise for the city to embark in such a field, then the question would have to be submitted to the people on a referendum.

Craig Objects at Once
Comptroller Craig took immediate exception to the proposal of Mr. Cutcheon to declare that the proposed charter was a reactionary document and that it destroyed the last vestige of municipal authority. He characterized the Cutcheon charter as "a reactionary document in principle" and declared it laid a heavy hand of restraint on the city officials and stripped the local authorities of all rights of home rule. He declared the proposed charter was a reactionary document and that it destroyed the last vestige of municipal authority.

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Turks Permit Allies to Protect Own Nationals in Constantinople

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Rafet Pasha, the Nationalist Governor of Constantinople, to-day conceded in principle the right of the Allied forces of occupation to exercise police control over their own nationals. The Allies are understood to have pressed for similar jurisdiction over the minority populations, but Rafet refused. He agreed to a further discussion of the subject to-morrow with the Allied generals.

Rafet's concession of the right of the Allies to protect their nationals and his seeming spirit of conciliation has eased the anxious situation momentarily. Under the terms of the original demands of the Kemalists for complete control of Constantinople, Allied subjects or citizens were liable to arrest and imprisonment by the Nationalist police, creating a situation which would be tantamount to abolition of the first principles of the capitulations, making the position of foreigners in Constantinople untenable.

Hearst, Johnson Or Third Party, Hylan Predicts

Mayor, Resting in Chicago, Talks Politics but Will Not Hear Mary Garden, Who Complimented Him

He 'Don't Care for Shows'

Election Result a Victory for Plain People Over World Bankers, He Says

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE
CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Hearst, or Hiram Johnson, or a third party. That is the handwriting on the political wall, Mayor John F. Hylan of New York declared to-day in a fleeting interview given as he sought rest in the Edgewater Beach Hotel after the strain of the election.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago did not meet the New York Executive at the station, but sent his secretary. "Your Mayor has extended us every courtesy," said Mayor Hylan, "and I hope to call on him to-morrow."

"The final election revealed a general resentment against corporation domination," the New York Mayor continued. "Liberal Democrats and liberal Republicans united almost everywhere to overthrow reactionary candidates, backed by the financial interests."

"They will come to the polls to time as a third party—if the Republican and Democratic parties continue slavish to corporation control."

Sees Progressives Backing Hearst
"Of course, if the Democrats nominate William Randolph Hearst for the Presidency, or the Republicans choose Hiram Johnson, a third party will not be needed. The Progressives will form the bulk of the vote, but I think each party nominates a reactionary."

The Mayor came quietly, avoided interviews and secluded himself at the Edgewater Beach Hotel for the rest of a week at least. He is accompanied only by Grover A. Whalen, New York Commissioner of Plant and Structures, who is expected to visit here, with a few official appearances as possible.

"Oh, no; I'm not much interested in such things," the Mayor said when he was asked how he expected to visit the Auditorium to see Mary Garden, who, in a recent interview, called him one of the country's greatest men.

"I don't care for shows," he said. "I go once in a long time, but not to opera."

Mayor Hylan had thoughts only for politics. He declared himself jubilant over the outcome of the November election not only in New York, where he was instrumental in successful fight for Senator-elect Copeland, but also in the rest of the country.

"It means the plain people are coming into their own," he said. "They have been fooled too long by international bankers and big utility interests. The two expected to lead the way in this country to themselves. It has been too long in the hands of money."

A revolt against "too active participation in international affairs" was a factor in the "triumph of progressiveism," Mayor Hylan believes.

"The American people will not tolerate the rule of the few over the many," he said. "But (in the next breath) 'the plain people are going to demand that this country's staggering loans to European countries be paid in full.'"

Boy Held With Mother In Death of Her 2 Mates
17-Year-Old Confesses Shooting Step-father, Poisoning Own, at Parents' Bidding

NEW BALTIMORE, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Mrs. Gladys Gerstberg, Guerrier, was formally charged with the murder of her first and second husbands and her son, Lester, seventeen years old, was charged with the murder of his mother and her two children, before Justice of the Peace Byron Mansfield here to-day. Both entered pleas of not guilty, and were to-night being held in the jail at Catskill to await action of the Greene County grand jury.

Wassermann's Failure Follows Broker's Suicide

Announcement was made from the rostrum of the Stock Exchange shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday that Wassermann Brothers had failed. An hour later was held the funeral of Jesse A. Wassermann, the thirty-three-year-old member of the brokerage firm, who died Monday from a self-inflicted bullet wound in the head.

Although Mr. Wassermann had indicated that his decision to commit suicide had been caused partly by financial worries, the fact that the firm was on the verge of bankruptcy was a surprise to many in Wall Street. That the untimely death of the junior partner was hastened by the firm's collapse was shown by attempts of customers in the morning to withdraw their accounts. These efforts were finally frustrated by the bankruptcy proceedings, and haste on the part of the firm to exchange to ascertain the firm's condition.

Following an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed on the complaint of these creditors, Judge A. N. Hand appointed Edward H. Childs receiver and fixed his bond at \$25,000. The petition asking the appointment of a receiver estimated the unsecured liabilities at \$750,000, with available assets to meet these claims of \$500,000. There is also a large amount of stock pledged with various banks as collateral for loans, the petition alleging a continuation of these claims of \$500,000.

Believe Failure Not Bad
Robert P. Levis, of 42 Broadway, attorney for the receiver and the petitioning creditors, said that from a superficial examination of the bankruptcy petition, No. 1, it appeared that the firm was not a bad one and that creditors would receive a substantial portion of their claims. He said the firm was obligated to banks in the amount of approximately \$800,000, for which it had securities valued at present market prices in excess of \$1,000,000.

Unsecured debts, Mr. Levis asserted, would probably total \$150,000, against which are assets of about \$200,000, exclusive of the securities in the possession of banks. He said that from the condition of the assets and the fact that the firm had a falling off in customers' accounts, a continuation of heavy overhead expenses and the expensive manner in which the dead broker had lived, Mr. Levis said the firm was not a bad one and that creditors would receive a substantial portion of their claims.

Mr. Levis said it was the opinion of those who have thus far examined the books of Wassermann Bros. that the firm was not a bad one and that creditors would receive a substantial portion of their claims. He said the firm was obligated to banks in the amount of approximately \$800,000, for which it had securities valued at present market prices in excess of \$1,000,000.

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U. S. to Play Vita Part in Turk Parley

Hughes to Keep